

**CERAMIC ARMOR AND METHOD OF MAKING BY ENCAPSULATION
IN A HOT PRESSED THREE LAYER METAL ASSEMBLY**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to ceramic armor and the method
5 of making it by encapsulation in a hot pressed three layer metal
assembly. Ceramic containing armor has been shown to be an
effective means to protect against a wide variety of ballistic
threats because of its combination of high hardness, strength and
stiffness along with low bulk density and favorable pulverization
10 characteristics upon impact.

However, ceramic material alone has been found to be
ineffective against heavy ballistic threats such as Tungsten
Carbide projectiles, and long rod heavy metal penetrators. Long
rod projectiles can have a significant ratio of length to diameter,
15 up to 40, and can travel at velocities up to or exceeding 1 mile
per second. For the ceramic to effectively stop such threats, the
ceramic material must be supported or encapsulated with another
material such as metal or another composite capable of absorbing
energy and providing stiffness support for the ceramic.

20 However, merely mechanically assembling an armor consisting of
ceramic material encapsulated by metal, without further processing,
fails to optimize the ballistic performance of armor. As such, a
need has developed for an encapsulated ceramic armor material that
optimizes ballistic performance and may be manufactured in a

repeatable, predictable way. It is with this thought in mind that the present invention was developed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a ceramic armor and the method of making it by encapsulation in a hot pressed three layer metal assembly. The present invention includes the following interrelated objects, aspects and features:

(1) The inventive armor is disclosed in several structural embodiments which are considered to be exemplary of the teachings of the present invention. In a first such embodiment, a metal base plate has a metal frame placed thereon having a central opening into which the ceramic material is placed. A cover plate is placed over the frame to enclose the ceramic material on all sides.

(2) In a second embodiment of the present invention, a metal base plate is covered by a frame having an open central area that has two crossing walls therein to define four sub-chambers. Four pieces of ceramic material are placed in the respective sub-chambers and a covering plate is placed thereover.

(3) In a further embodiment, a flat base plate is covered by a second plate in which a plurality of cavities have been mechanically formed. A ceramic tile is placed in each cavity and a cover plate is placed thereover.

(4) Concerning each of the embodiments described above, the metal used to encapsulate the ceramic material may, if desired, comprise a Titanium alloy such as Ti-6Al-4V. This material is particularly effective as a ballistic material because it has a relatively low density (4.5 g/cc), relatively high strength (900 MPa) and good ductility (yield strength of 830 MPa at 0.2% yield). Thermal expansion of Ti-6Al-4V is approximately 10.5×10^{-6} in/in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ from 0-600 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. This coefficient of thermal expansion is considerably higher than that of dense SiC which is a common ceramic employed for armor applications. The thermal expansion of SiC is 4.1×10^{-6} in/in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ from 0-600 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The SiC material described above as comprising the ceramic material may comprise, for example, PAD SiC-N ceramics.

(5) In each of the physical embodiments of armor in accordance with the teachings of the present invention, once the armor is assembled with the ceramic material encapsulated within the metallic material, the entire armor is heated to a temperature sufficiently high enough to cause the metal to be plastically deformed around the ceramic. In order for this to succeed, the ceramic material must have dimensions so that it is as close as possible to the dimensions of the chamber in which the ceramic material is placed. The ceramic material must be strongly confined on all sides during thermal cycling so that, during the heating and cooling process, the ceramic is placed into compression. The

degree of compression to which the ceramic material is exposed is a function of the thermal expansion mismatch between the metal and the ceramic, the change in temperature during the processing, the yield properties of the metal, the applied pressure, and the dimensions of the device itself.

As such, it is a first object of the present invention to provide ceramic armor and a method of making it by encapsulation in a hot pressed three layer metal assembly.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide such an armor in various embodiments thereof including those in which a single piece of ceramic is encapsulated within a single cavity.

It is a still further object of the present invention to provide such a device in which a plurality of discrete ceramic pieces are each encapsulated within a sub-chamber within a metal portion.

It is a still further object of the present invention to provide such a device in which the chambers that receive the ceramic material are formed through assembly of separate parts in situ.

It is a yet further object of the present invention to provide such a device in which the sub-chambers receiving the ceramic pieces are formed through an EDM or conventionally milled process that mechanically forms the sub-chambers or cavities.

It is a still further object of the present invention to provide a method of creating ceramic armor in which the ceramic material encapsulated with the metal material are subjected to a hot pressing process to cause the metal to be plastically deformed around the ceramic.

These and other objects, aspects and features of the present invention will be better understood from the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments when read in conjunction with the appended drawing figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows a schematic cross-sectional representation of a three layer construction encapsulating a ceramic plate in accordance with the teachings of the present invention.

Figure 2 shows a top view of the construction of Figure 1.

Figure 3 shows an exploded perspective view of a second embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 4 shows a top view of a base plate of a third embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 5 shows a side view of the base plate of Figure 4.

Figure 6 shows a side view of a first cross beam to be assembled to the base plate of Figures 4-5.

Figure 7 shows a side view of the cross beam of Figure 6.

Figure 8 shows a side view of a further cross beam to be assembled to the base plate of Figures 4-5.

Figure 9 shows a top view of the cross beam of Figure 8.

Figure 10 shows a perspective view of the parts illustrated in
5 Figures 4-9 as assembled together.

Figure 11 shows a perspective view of a plurality of constructions of the embodiment of Figures 4-10 assembled together in vertically spaced layers.

Figure 12 shows a graph of temperature and pressure versus
10 time for the conducting of the hot pressing process for encapsulating the metal alloy and ceramic material together.

Figure 13 shows a graph of a portion of the hot pressing process during the portion thereof when temperature is being increased and showing several backfilling and evacuating steps.

15 SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference is first made to Figures 1 and 2 which show a schematic representation of a three layer construction in accordance with the teachings of the present invention. The inventive construction is generally designated by the reference
20 numeral 10 and is seen to include a base plate 11, a metal frame 13, and a cover plate 15, which combine to define an internal chamber 17. Within the chamber 17, a ceramic plate or tile 19 is encapsulated.

As shown in Figure 2, the frame 13 may be generally rectangular, having the internal chamber 17 sized to closely receive the ceramic plate or tile 19 therein.

5 With reference to Figure 3, a second embodiment of the present invention is generally designated by the reference numeral 20 and is seen to include a base plate 21, a middle plate 23, and a cover plate 25. The middle plate 23 has a plurality of cavities 27, 29, 31 and 33 formed therein through any desired manner including electrical discharge machining EDM processing or mechanical
10 processing.

Ceramic tiles 35, 36, 37 and 39 are respectively received within the cavities 27, 29, 31 and 33, whereupon the cover plate 25 is placed thereover to encapsulate the ceramic tiles.

15 With reference, now, to Figures 4-10, a further embodiment of the present invention is generally designated by the reference numeral 40 (see Figure 10). The embodiment 40 includes a base plate 41, a frame structure 43, and a cover plate 45. With reference to Figures 4-9, the manner of assembly of the frame 43 will be explained. With reference, first, to Figures 4 and 5, the
20 frame 43 includes a base plate 47 having a top surface 49 into which crossing grooves 51 and 53 are formed, of which the groove 51 is also seen in full lines in Figure 5, and the groove 53 is shown in phantom therein.

With reference to Figures 6 and 7, a cross beam 55 has a bottom surface 57 inserted into the groove 51 and also includes an upper slot 59. With reference to Figures 8-9, a further cross beam 61 includes a bottom surface 63 designed to rest within the groove 53 and a slot 65 that is placed over the slot 59 in the beam 55 when assembled.

With reference to Figure 10, the frame 43 is made up of four legs 71, each of which has a rear slot 73 and a forward protrusion 75 to form "tongue and groove" connections with adjacent legs 71. Each of the legs has a vertical slot 77 therein which is designed to receive one of the ends of either one of the cross beams 55 or 61. As assembled, the frame 43 defines four cavities 81, 82, 83 and 84. As before, each of these cavities closely receives a ceramic plate or tile, whereupon the cover plate 45 is placed thereover.

Figure 11 shows a ceramic armor made up of a plurality of armor constructions 40 stacked vertically with cover plates 90 and a base plate 92 shown.

In each of the embodiments of the present invention, it is preferred that the ceramic plate or tile or plates or tiles is/are machined to be within 0.005 inches of the corresponding dimensions of the sub-chambers or cells within which they are placed. In accordance with the teachings of the present invention, it is preferred that the metal material used to encapsulate the ceramic

material consists of a material having relatively low density, high strength and good ductility along with a coefficient of thermal expansion higher than the coefficient of expansion for the ceramic material encapsulated therewithin. Applicants have found that an alloy of Titanium known as Ti-6Al-4V or Ti-6Al-4V ELI (Extra Low Interstitials) is a suitable material for this purpose. Ti-6Al-4V has a relatively low density (4.5 g/cc), relatively high strength (900 MPa), and good ductility (yield strength of 830 MPa at 0.2% yield), and can be bought already annealed according to Mil T 9046 spec. The thermal expansion of Ti-6Al-4V is about 10.5×10^{-6} in/in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ from 0-600 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, a coefficient considerably higher than that of dense SiC which has a thermal expansion coefficient of 4.1×10^{-6} in/in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ from 0-600 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, a difference in which the thermal expansion coefficient for the Titanium alloy is over 2½ times the thermal expansion coefficient for the ceramic material.

In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the ceramic material employed may consist of PAD SiC-N, one of a family of Cercom's dense hot pressed ceramics. Other grades and types of armor ceramics such as Silicon Carbide, Boron Carbide, Tungsten Carbide, Titanium Diboride, Aluminum Oxide, Silicon Nitride and Aluminum Nitride or mixtures of the aforementioned materials can be employed. Such armor ceramics have thermal coefficients of expansion from about 3.0×10^{-6} to about 9×10^{-6} in/in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and hardness greater than 1100 kg/mm 2 .

In practicing the method of hot pressing the ceramic armor in accordance with any of the embodiments of the present invention, after the ceramic material is completely encapsulated within the metal material, the hot pressing operation commences by placing the assembly within a furnace contained within a chamber in which pressure can be controlled by a mechanical or hydraulic press. The temperature is then increased sufficiently such that the metal encapsulating the ceramic is plastically deformed around the ceramic while contained within a die of refractory material. The degree of compression of the ceramic that is produced during hot pressing is a function of the thermal expansion mismatch between the metal and ceramic, the rate of temperature decrease during processing, the yield properties of the metal, and the dimensions of the components.

Concerning each of the embodiments of the ceramic armor described in detail hereinabove, the method of encapsulating the ceramic material within the Titanium alloy is the same. The process steps are as follows:

(1) First, all surfaces of the Titanium alloy must be degreased and cleaned. Degreasing can be done by steam cleaning, alkaline cleaning, vapor degreasing or solvent cleaning. Where the surfaces are diamond machined and have a light oxide film, mechanical cleaning by an abrasive pad such as that which is known by the Trademark "SCOTCH BRITE," abrasive sand blasting, wire

brushing or draw filing is sufficient. Where the surfaces have been machined, as is the case in the embodiment of Figure 3, and have a heavier oxide film, the alloy surfaces that have been so machined should be cleaned by a combination of degreasing, molten salt descaling, acid pickling, and abrasive grinding or polishing. In the preferred process, acid cleaning should be carried out with a mixture of 1-2% HF and 15-40% nitric acid for 1 to 5 minutes at room temperature. The ratio of nitric acid to hydrofluoric acid (HF) should be at least 15.

(2) The ceramic tiles or plates should be degreased using suitable degreasing agents such as, for example, isopropanol followed by acetone. If metal marks exist, an acid cleaning should be performed.

(3) A refractory graphite die is prepared with the walls of the die and spacers thereof first coated with a graphite foil. The graphite foil is provided to ensure a tight fitting die. Examples of suitable thickness for the graphite foil are 0.010 to 0.040" depending upon the actual die and the piece being hot pressed. The walls and surfaces of the spacers are then coated with a Titanium foil having a suitable thickness. One example of a suitable thickness for the Titanium foil is 0.008", although other thicknesses can be equally effective.

(4) The material is then loaded into the die with the bottom of the die cavity having at least 1-2 graphite spacers. Depending

upon the complexity of the part, the order in which the part is loaded into the die can vary. Where the ceramic armor consists of a single piece of ceramic encapsulated by a Titanium alloy, the base plate is loaded first followed by the ceramic and then the other structures of the Titanium alloy frame. For complex ceramic armor such as those illustrated in Figures 3-11, the entire ceramic armor structure is loaded into the die together with the Titanium alloy cover plate put on top of the frame containing the ceramic plates or tiles. A graphite spacer is then placed on top of the entire assembly. Where multiple assemblies will be placed into the die simultaneously, graphite spacers are placed between each separate assembly.

(5) The die with the assembly or assemblies therein is then loaded into a vacuum hot press. The vacuum hot press consists of a furnace in which the die may be received, with the furnace contained within a sealed chamber in which the internal pressure may be adjusted and inert gas such as Argon may be supplied and exhausted. The atmosphere within the hot press is then preferably lowered to an atmosphere of less than 1.5 torr. Of course, as known to those skilled in the art, higher atmospheric pressures may also be effectively employed if sufficient oxygen gettering material is used in the furnace.

(6) Once the required vacuum atmosphere has been achieved, the chamber is heated up to a temperature of about 800°C and, depending

on vacuum level, several optional purging and evacuation cycles may be undertaken (Figure 13) in which the chamber is first purged with Argon and then evacuated. These cycles are not essential to the process. Once the temperature reaches 800°C, the purging and evacuation steps, if they were employed, are no longer undertaken and the atmosphere is maintained at a level of less than 1.5 torr. Alternatively, the process at and above 800°C may be undertaken in an inert atmosphere such as high purity Argon.

(7) As the temperature continues to increase, once it reaches a temperature in which the metal can easily diffuse, the physical pressure applied to the armor assembly is increased and bonding is begun. For metals, the temperature at which diffusion usually occurs at rates sufficient for diffusion bonding is equal to, or greater than, one-half the melting temperature of the material. For Titanium and its alloys, the melting temperature is between 1575 and 1725°C. For Ti-6Al-4V, the melting temperature is 1650°C and, therefore, the minimum temperature for hot pressing this alloy is 825°C. After achieving this temperature, the temperature is increased to its final temperature of 900 to 1300°C, and the necessary physical pressure is applied. Of course, the necessary physical pressure is a function of temperature and may fall within the range of 250 psi to 5000 psi. With increased pressures and temperature, significant plastic deformation of the Titanium alloy occurs accompanied by increased diffusion rates. The bond formed

between the Titanium pieces is a diffusion bond and artifacts of the bond are seen to cross individual grains at temperatures between 900 and 1000°C and hold times of 2.5 hours. For temperatures greater than 1000°C, artifacts of the bond are not visible by microscopic analysis. Applicants have found that one may conclude that diffusion and grain growth have occurred in the material and that the bond is a "diffusion" bond. The significant plastic deformation that occurs at this temperature and pressure aids in grain-to-grain contact. The 900°C temperature and increased pressure are held for up to 2½ hours. For larger sized ceramic armor pieces, the hold times are increased along with reduction in heating rates. For lower temperature bonding, additives or coatings can be added to the Titanium surfaces to increase the local diffusion rate across the interface.

Figure 12 shows a graph of temperature and pressure versus time for the process as practiced in accordance with the teachings of the present invention.

As such, an invention has been disclosed in terms of preferred embodiments thereof that fulfill each and every one of the objects of the invention as set forth hereinabove, and provide a new and useful ceramic armor and method of making by encapsulation in a hot pressed three layer metal assembly of great novelty and utility.

Of course, various changes, modifications and alterations in the teachings of the present invention may be contemplated by those

skilled in the art without departing from the intended spirit and scope thereof.

As such, it is intended that the present invention only be limited by the terms of the appended claims.